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# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

*WILLIAMSBURG:* PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

*From the* NEW PORT MERCURY.

MR. SOUTHWICK,

THE town of Briſtol, in this colony, affords an inſtance which would aſtoniſh the moſt accompliſhed ſoldier. About fifty young gentlemen, the eldeſt not exceeding the age of fourteen, ſtimulated by the moſt laudable emulation, have formed themſelves into a regular company, under the direction of a young maſter of their own body, for rendering themſelves expert in the military exerciſes. The proficiency they have made, in the manual exerciſe in particular, is amazing. From a ſtrict obſervation, no irregularity can be diſcovered in their motions.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,

*As the following repreſentation of the* Engliſh *gentry, given by that excellent man* BISHOP BURNET, *may poſſibly be applied to ſome who live at the preſent day, it may be of ſervice to give it a place in your valuable paper.*

"FROM the commonalty I turn to the GENTRY: They are, for the moſt part, the *worſt* inſtructed and the *leaſt* knowing of any of their rank I ever was amongſt. A gentleman here (meaning England) is often both *ill* taught and *ill* bred; this makes him *haughty* and *inſolent*. The gentry are not early acquainted with the principles of religion, ſo that after they have forgot their catechiſm, they acquire no more new knowledge but what they learn in plays and romances. They grow ſoon to find it a modiſh thing that looks like wit and ſpirit, to laugh at religion and virtue, and ſo become *crude* and unpoliſhed *infidels*. If they have taken a wrong tincture at the UNIVERSITY, that too often diſpoſes them to hate and diſpiſe all thoſe who ſeparate from the church, though they can give no better reaſon than the papiſts have for hating *heretics*, becauſe they forſake the church. In *thoſe ſeats* of education, inſtead of being formed to love their country and conſtitution, the *laws* and *liberties* of it, they are rather diſpoſed to love *arbitrary* government, and to become *ſlaves* to abſolute monarchy: A change of intereſt, provocation, or ſome other conſideration, may ſet them right again as to the public; but they have no *inward principle* of love to their country, and of public liberty; ſo that they are eaſily brought to *like* ſlavery, if they may be the *tools* for managing it.

"This is a diſmal repreſentation. I have ſeen the nation thrice on the brink of ruin by men *thus tainted*. After the reſtoration, all were running faſt into ſlavery. Had king Charles II. been attentive to thoſe bad deſigns (which he perſued afterwards with more caution) upon his firſt return, ſlavery and abſolute power might then have ſettled into a law, with a revenue able to maintain it. He played away that game without thought, and he had *then* honeſt miniſters, who would not ſerve him in it. After all that he did, during the courſe of his reign, it was ſcarce credible, that the ſame temper ſhould have returned in his time; yet he recovered it in the laſt four years of his reign, and the *gentry* of England were as active and zealous to throw up all their liberties as their *anceſtors* ever had been to preſerve them. This continued about half a year in his brother's reign; and he depended ſo much upon it, that he thought it could never go out of his hands. But he, or rather his *prieſts*, had the ſkill and dexterity to play this game likewiſe away, and loſe it a ſecond time; ſo that at the revolution all ſeemed to come again into their wits. But men who have no principles cannot be ſteady. Now the greater part of the *capital gentry* ſeem to return again to a love of tyranny, provided they may be the *under tyrants* themſelves. This is a folly of ſo particular a nature that really it wants a name It is natural for poor men, who have little to loſe, and much to hope for, to become the inſtruments of ſlavery; but it is an extravagance, peculiar to our age, to ſee rich men grow, as it were, in love with ſlavery and arbitrary power. The root of all this is, that our *gentry* are not betimes poſſeſſed with a true meaſure of ſolid knowledge and ſound religion, with a love to their country, a hatred of tyranny, and a zeal for liberty. Plutarch's Lives, with the Greek and Roman hiſtory, ought to be early put into their hands; they ought to be well acquainted with all hiſtory, more particularly that of our own nation; which they ſhould not read in abridgments, but in the fulleſt and moſt copious collectors of it, that they may ſee to the bottom what our conſtitution, and what are our laws; what are the methods bad princes have to enſlave us, and by what conduct we have been preſerved. Gentlemen ought to obſerve theſe things, and to entertain one another often upon theſe ſubjects, to raiſe in *themſelves*, and to ſpread around them to *all* others, a noble ardour for *law* and *liberty*. They ought to underſtand POPERY well, to view it in its *politics*, as well as in its religious corruptions, that they may obſerve and guard againſt their ſecreteſt practices; particularly that *main one*, that prevails ſo fatally among us, of making us deſpiſe the *foreign churches*, and hate the *deſſenters at home*."

There is ſo much honeſty and good ſenſe, both in the *repreſentation* and *advice* here given to the *gentry of Engl nd*, by one of the greateſt ornaments of the eſtabliſhed church, that thoſe printers who love liberty, and wiſh to do good to their fellow men, may perhps anſwer ſome valuable purpoſes, by giving this extract a place in their papers. Did the gentry of England univerſally give attention to the advice of biſhop Burnet, we ſhould not find ſome of them encouraging popery, and arbitrary meaſures; we ſhould hear of none of them receving commiſſions to execute plans of diſpotiſm, and entering on the infamous buſineſs of dragooning the moſt loyal and virtuous people in the Engliſh dominions, *merely* on account of their attachment to the rights and liberties of Engliſhmen.

How different was the ſpirit, how oppoſite were the principles, of the learned and excellent biſhop, to thoſe of a certain *jacobitiſh prieſt*, who has lately inſulted the inhabitants of this continent, and expreſſed an infamous ſpirit of intolerance and perſecution peculiar to a *popiſh inquiſitor*, in a pretended "friendly addreſs to all reaſonable Americans, on the ſubject of our political confuſions!"

LONDON, *December* 10.

YESTERDAY morning a bill of indictment was preſented to the grand jury for the county of Middleſex, at Hicks's Hall, againſt the ducheſs of Kingſton for felony, in marrying the late duke of Kingſton, at the time ſhe was actually the wife of the honourable Auguſtus Harvey, when the jury found the bill to be a true bill; in conſequence of which ſhe muſt appear to take her trial at the Old Bailey as a felon, or an outlawry will be iſſued againſt her.

Laſt night the right honourable earl Temple had a levee at his houſe in Pall Mall, at which his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, the dukes of Portland and Richmond, marquis of Rockingham, earl of Chatham, and many other noblemen and gentlemen were preſent.

His majeſty has given orders for the centinels in the park, at Saint James's, and the horſe guards to be relieved every two hours while the weather continues ſo ſevere.

A full call of the houſe of commons is made out for Wedneſday the 21ſt inſtant, on which day there is alſo a call of the lords.

The advocates for America tell us, that if we only renounce our claim of parliamentary ſupremacy, the colonies will inſtantly return to their duty; that is, the Americans will refuſe an obedience to our authority while it is *lawfully due*, and chearfully pay this obedience when we expreſsly declare that we have no title to it at all. The New England *wile* is here as palpable as the Eew England *abſurdity*; and the Americans will certainly find that we are neither ſuch blockheads *to part with our rights*, by way of *ſecuring* them, nor ſuch cowards as to let an inſignificant gang of rebels obtain that triumph over us, which was never yet attempted with impunity by the mighteſt potentates of Europe.

It is well worth obſerving, that originally the grounds of American grievance exiſted only in our laws for the purpoſe of *taxing* the colonies; but the moment we indulgently manifeſted an inclination to remove every apprehenſion on that ſubject, the ſcale of diſcontent became amazingly enlarged; our laws for the regulation of their *commerce*, which they formerly acknowledged to be *reaſonable*, nay which they allowed to be *juſt*, are now as much reprobated as our acts to raiſe a *revenue*; and even the very *reduction* of their political burdens, in our granting ſalaries to to the American judges, is converted into an argnment of tyranny againſt us In ſhort, the arrogance of America has maintained a due proportion to the forbearance of the mother country; the former has ſwelled in her demands, as the latter has diſplayed her moderation; till at laſt our dutiful children, miſtaking tenderneſs for timidity, ſpurn every idea of ſubjection, and tell us, on expreſs terms, that they have unqueſtionable claims to an equal independency with ourſelves.

General Gage, it is ſaid, will certainly be in town before next March.

Bets of three to one were laid laſt Monday at the Smyrna that the coloniſts and ſoldiers come to blows within three months.

A gentleman, who arrived yeſterday from Bourdeaux, ſays that there has been on that coaſt ſo much tempeſtuous weather, that there has been a great deal of damage done amongſt the ſhipping; that for ſeveral days the river Gorond was covered with wrecks of ſhips and dead bodies; that amongſt them, he believes, there were ſeveral Dutch veſſels that were loſt.

*Extract of a letter from* CANTERBURY, *dated Dec.* 7.

"On Saturday laſt a farmer, near this city, was met by a well dreſſed ſharper in one of our ſtreets, who aſked him if he did not know a certain gentlewoman (an intimate acquaintance of the farmer's) in the iſle of Thanet; that ſhe had the misfortune of loſing a favourite horſe, and would be glad if the farmer would adviſe him what he had beſt to do, advertiſe it, or get ſome bills printed. The farmer replied, he thought it beſt to advertiſe; on which the ſharper ſaid, he ſhould be obliged to him if he would ſtep into a room, and aſſiſt him in drawing up the advertiſement; to which the farmer readily aſſented. In a few minutes after they were interrupted by the appearance of a young gentleman, who took pleaſure in contradicting every thing that was ſaid by the farmer and his friend, and provoked the farmer at laſt to ſay 'Fellow, get you gone! I was never ſo uſed all my life long.' I know him well, cries his friend, he interrupted me and another, ſome days ago, at Aſhford; he has had a large ſum of money left him lately, and is now ſpending it; we may as well have his money as another; and if you will go my halves, I will lay him a bet of fifty pounds, for I am ſure of winning. 'Who (ſays the farmer) I lay a bet! I never laid a ſhilling in all my life!' Nor I neither (ſays the ſharper) merely for the ſake of money; but if we win, we may diſpoſe of it to charitable uſes. This reaſoning had its effect; the farmer went out and borrowed of a gentleman in the city a 40 and a 10 pound bank note, returned, and laid the notes on the table. The other, whom he had laid the bet with, took up the notes and went out of the room, under pretence of aſking the landlord if they were good, but inſtantly diſappeared. After ſome time the farmer began to be impatient, and deſired his friend to ſee what was become of the young gentleman and his bank notes, which the ſharper complied with, and ſoon after decamped. The goodnatured man, unſuſpicious of the cheat, ſtayed ſome time by himſelf, till enquiring at the bar for his *friend*, he diſcovered that he had, by a groſs impoſition, ſuffered a loſs of fifty pounds"

The ſnow is at this time ſo very deep in many of the northern counties, that the communication between ſeveral towns and villages is entirely ſhut up, except ſuch where the poſt roads run through.

Yeſterday came on at the Old Bailey the trial of John Welch, an Hibernian culprit, who, on being aſked what he had to ſay in his defence, after the evidence of an accomplice had been given, anſwered, "By J—s, my lord, that fellow will ſwear any man's life away for five ſhillings, if he was not to get a penny by it."

Saturday as a ſeafaring man was riding over Blackheath he was attacked by two highwaymen, but refuſing to be robbed, one of them knocked him off his horſe, but he aroſe and knocked down one of the highwaymen, on which the other fired a brace of piſtols, but miſſed him; he however drew a hanger and cut the tar dreadfully in the face: They then departed without robbing him, and he was taken to the Green Man to be dreſſed, during which he expreſſed the utmoſt impatience to go and have the other ſtruggle with the robbers.

*Extract of a letter from an officer at Boſton, dated September* 18.

"Things are ſtill in the ſame diſagreeable confuſed ſituation as formerly. The cold weather is ſet in, which is very ſevere upon the troops, as we can get no neceſſaries from the Americans. We are buſy building barracks to defend the ſoldiers from the inclemency of the ſeaſon."

They write from Cadiz, that a terrible engagement has happened in the Gut of Gibraltar between three Spaniſh frigates and five Mooriſh cruizers, wherein two of the latter were ſunk, and the other three, after loſing the greateſt part of their crews, were obliged to ſubmit to the Spaniards.

A letter from Paris, of the 22d ult. ſays, "Among other gifts, his moſt chriſtian majeſty has juſt ordered a grant of 300,000 acres of waſte lands, free of all taxes for 20 years to come, to 120 families in the province of Bourdeaux, and an allowance for five

years till the lands are thoroughly cultivated. The above lands have lain waſte near 200 years."

What do you think now of the new parliament's treatment of America? (Says a gentleman to his friend who was in the lobby on Monday night laſt after the diverſion) Why, faith (ſays the other) I think it pretty much about an *even bett*. How the devil can that be (ſays the other) when it is near *four to one* at *ſtarting*.

It being uſual for phyſicians never to let the great die of an unfaſhionable diſtemper, one of the faculty in conſequence being aſked by a noble lord the other day, what diſorder a late nabob died of, replied, "of a *pecunoſity*, my lord."

The late lord Clive has left the ſolicitor general by will 800l. per year.

There is not the leaſt foundation for the report of general Gage's being ordered from Boſton, till he has accompliſhed his deſigns.

*December* 13. Nothing can ſhew the poverty, deſpicable abilities, and deſperate ſituation, of the miniſtry, ſo ſtrongly as their not daring to bring forward the affairs of America, though the conſideration is of the utmoſt importance, and though the delay may be productive of the greateſt injury. This conduct not only ſhews they have no plan, but have no ideas. Their deſire of keeping in their offices as long as they can, makes them afraid to aſk advice of thoſe who are capable of giving it them. And now they are quarrelling with each other, for doing that which was not the work of any of them, that is, planning the preſent meaſures againſt America. Theſe meaſures originate in another quarter, and the *puppet* prime miniſter is only the *Jack Ketch* of the buſineſs.

The miniſters, it is ſaid, are much offended with general Gage. They certainly have great reaſon; for he has moſt grievouſly diſappointed them. They had great hopes of throwing the blame upon him; but he acting upon the defenſive has thrown it upon them.

The official puppets ſay not a word to any of the foreign miniſters on the affairs of America. Laſt ſummer they boaſted they had taken ſuch effectual ſteps with America, as would infallibly put an end to all diſturbances from that quarter. They are now aſhamed of their own bragging ſpeeches, and are ſilent. This is the firſt act of prudence they were ever guilty of.

Lord North has loſt all confidence in the cloſet, if ever he had any in it.

We hear that a late proteſt has given more real uneaſineſs to a great perſon than the whole of the city addreſſes put together. The latter he only bore his part in, as they remonſtrated againſt government in general; this he feels perſonally.

In the abſence of lord Percy from Boſton, brigadier Pigot will be ſecond in command.

Lord Pitt (the earl of Chatham's ſon) has joined his regiment in America.

The premier being ſuddenly ſtruck lame and ſpeechleſs on the firſt day of the ſeſſions of the new parliament, is not a little ominous. Let him look to it, the affairs of America moſt probably will do his buſineſs effectually.

It is ſtrongly agitated, amongſt the American merchants, to wait upon the king with a very ſpirited addreſs relative to American affairs, and the deplorable ſtate of our trade and manufactures, which is immediately to be backed with a ſtrong remonſtrance from the three branches of the corporation of London, in common hall aſſembled, upon the general ſcore of public grievances, when, it is ſaid, the livery at large will abſolutely inſiſt upon their right to accompany the lord mayor to Saint James's.

All the great trading towns muſt and will either addreſs the throne, or inſtruct their ſervants in parliament, upon the decline of trade, and the exceſſive high price of proviſions.

ANECDOTE of the late KING. His majeſty once on his return to England from his German dominions, having his carriage broke down between the Briſl and Helvoetſluys, was obliged to ſtop at an obſcure public houſe on the road, whilſt ſome of his ſervants went forward to order another carriage. The refreſhment he had here was a pot of coffee for himſelf and lord Delawar, and four bottles of Holland's gin made into punch for the footmen; however, when the bill come to be called for, the *honeſt* Dutchman, knowing who he had under his roof, made out the following charge: "To refreſhments for his ſacred majeſty king George the ſecond, and houſhold, 91l." Lord Delawar was ſo provoked at ſuch an impoſition that he could not forbear raiſing his voice ſo loud that the king overheard him, and inſiſted upon knowing the particulars, which his lordſhip had no ſooner acquainted him of, than he very good humouredly replied, "He be vun very great rogue; however, my lord, let him be paid; kings very ſeldom call this way."

ANECDOTE of PETER the great. This young prince diſcovered, merely by the ſtrength of his own genius, that he himſelf was a barbarian, and his people ſavages. In 1697 he made one in the embaſſy to Frederick the firſt, king of Pruſſia; this was the firſt time he quitted his dominions, which he did from a noble ambition of getting inſtruction, and carrying back to his ſubjects the light of reaſon, and the uſe of induſtry, which they wanted. Nature had formed him to be a great man, but the want of education had left him a ſavage. Hence it came that there was ſuch a ſtrange mixture in his conduct; actions really great with ridiculous ſingularities; witty repartees with brutiſh manners; noble and moſt uſeful deſigns with inſtances of the moſt cruel revenge. In point of morals, he was an odd phenomenon that inſpired admiration and terror. To his ſubjects he was like a ſtorm, whoſe fury beats down ſteeples, while it refreſhes the country with fruitful rain.

## NEW JERSEY.

PERTH AMBOY, *January* 25, 1775.

THIS day the delegates for the colony of New Jerſey, in the late continental congreſs, reported to the houſe of aſſembly, the proceedings of the ſaid congreſs, which being read, the houſe came to the following reſolutions.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, *January* 25, 1775.

On the queſtion, whether the houſe approve of the ſaid proceedings, it paſſed in the affirmative.

Reſolved, that this houſe do unanimouſly approve of the proceedings of the congreſs.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, that James Kinſey, Stephen Crane, William Livingſton, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, eſquires (or any three of them) be, and they are hereby appointed to attend the continental congreſs of the colonies, intended to be held at the city of Philadelphia in May next, or at any other time and place; and that they report their proceedings to the next ſeſſions of general aſſembly, inſtructing the ſaid delegates to propoſe and agree to every reaſonable and conſtitutional meaſure for the accommodation of the unhappy difference at preſent ſubſiſting between the mother country and the colonies, which the houſe moſt ardently wiſh for.

Ordered, that Mr. Speaker do tranſmit a copy of the foregoing reſolutions to the ſpeakers of the aſſemblies of New York and Pennſylvania.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, that the thanks of this houſe be given to James Kinſey, Stephen Crane, William Livingſton, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, eſquires, for their faithful and judicious diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them at the late continental congreſs. JONATHAN DEARE, clerk.

## NEW YORK, *January* 26.

THIS day, about 11 o'clock, we hear a matter of high importance to the liberties of this country is to be agitated before the general aſſembly, now ſitting. Quere, whether every friend to this country, who is able, will not think it his duty to attend?

*Extract of a letter from Charleſtown.*

"The whole proceedings of the continental congreſs are univerſally approved in this colony, and we are cemented in the ſtrongeſt bonds of harmony, like a band of brothers, reſolutely determined to ſuffer death, rather than to relinquiſh any of our ineſtimable liberties. God grant every colony may be as well prepared to meet the day of trial. Since you left us parſon B—l—n, heated with the intemperate rage of eccleſiaſtical zeal, mounted one of our pulpits, and dared, in this enlightened age, impudently to preach up that long exploded tory doctrine, of *paſſive obedience, and non-reſiſtance*. But our veſtry and churchwardens have convinced him that doctrines (which the authority of the three branches of the legiſlature have ordered to be publicly committed to the flames by the common hangman) ſhall not defile our ſacred deſks, and therefore ſilenced him. He deſires much to preach again, but will not be permitted, unleſs he recants his Oxford principles."

*Extract of a leter from a gentleman in Charleſtown, dated December* 31, 1774.

"Moſt of the inhabitants of this province are diſpleaſed that their delegates aſked an exception of rice from the non-exportation agreement. There will be a ſtrong puſh by the rice planters to reject the indulgence, and have rice forbid exportation as well as indigo. We never knew, till lately, that our members demanded it of the congreſs."

FROM North, tho' ſtormy winds may blow,
To blaſt fair freedom's tender flower,
And urge the ſeas to overflow
The banks that ſhield it from their power.

Yet, planted here by God's own hand,
Be not, dear fugitive, diſmay'd,
The winds ſhall ceaſe at his command,
The ſea's proud waves ſhall here be ſtay'd.

The printer received the following *witty* and *ingenious* letter by one of the poſts laſt Saturday; and, in order that it may not loſe any of its *merit*, he will not attempt to make the leaſt alteration or correction, for fear that he may diminiſh the *poignancy* of the ſatire, and thereby gain the *cenſure*, inſtead of the preſent *good-will*, of his *delicate* correſpondent.

Pinkney

YOU print for the benefite of Clementina Rinds children do you, You are a low liſ,ed Raſcal that I can tell you. The origenal of you & many of your Countrymen may be eaſely Traced fiith,e You Scoundrel you are the Author of that pice in the paper yourſelf For which the firſt time I come to Wmsburg I.ll break your head make your shorter by the head or kick your Arſe and this depend upon from GREGOR. McGREGOR,

That the reader may not miſunderſtand the piece which Mr. *M'Gregor* alludes to, which unfortunately the gentleman forgot to mention, he thinks it neceſſary to inform him it was that which was inſerted againſt the Scotch in the gazette of the 19th ult.

BY THE LATE REVEREND MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON.

*On* CALUMNY.

WHAT canker'd pen of braſs, what characters
Indelible, what ink of worſe than gall,
Say, ſhall we ſeek to brand the harden'd front
Of CALUMNY, foul fiend! Her on the banks
Of *Acheron* erſt bore to *Cerberus*
(The many-headed hellhound *Cerberus*)
*Megæra* dire, then gave the hideous brat
To *envy*'s charge: Forth from her blaſted dugs
Eager the monſter ſuck'd contagion, felt
Congenial nouriſhment, and quickly ſpread
To ſize gigantic. Timorous at firſt,
She ſtole along, nor dar'd the bareface'd lie,
Content to whiſper *ſlander*, to pervert
Words harmleſs into crimes, to gloſs on deeds
With plauſible diſtortion, till at length
*Aſtræa*, weary of the ſins of men,
Back to her native region flew, and left
The world this harpy's prey. Now bolder grown,
She rears her impious head, and dares the ſkies,
Nor character, nor rank, nor ſex, nor age,
Nor mitred piety, nor regal crown,
Eſcape her venom'd fangs. Scarce death itſelf
Holds ſway more univerſal. Where, meanwhile,
Ah! where are ye, ſweet, ſoft-ey'd cherubims,
CANDOUR and PITY? Shall the innocent
Still bear the load of infamy and guilt?
Or the repentant ſoul, whom HEAVEN beholds
With eyes complacent, ſtill ſuſtain the frown
Of erring, proud, inexorable man?
I ſee ye now; ye becken from the clouds,
And hold aloft an amaranthine wreath
Of flowers ambroſial, the future meed
Of thoſe who nobly act, or nobly *ſuffer*.
Peace, then, to ſuch as madly deal around
The fiery darts of *ſcandal*. Peace to him
Whoſe grovelling ſoul from the cloſe covert ſhoots
Its ſhafts with poiſon ting'd, then quick recoils
Back to its gloomy den, ſits ſquat, and broods
O'er embryon miſchief, and the ſpawn of lies;
His be the joy to ſpread the idle tale,
To aggravate each foible, paint each folly
With features all too hideous, forge ſuch crimes
As wickedneſs itſelf wou'd ſhudder at,
And fix them, unprovok'd, on innocence;
Nay, make a *monſter* where GOD made a *man*;
Theſe arts be his unenvy'd. Be it mine
To ſearch into myſelf, to ſtrive to tear
Each noxious root of paſſion from my breaſt,
Faulty myſelf, to hide the fault I ſpy,
And yield them pity whom I cannot praiſe.

MR. PINKNEY,

*YOU are requeſted to publiſh the underwritten* PROCEEDINGS *of the* ISLE OF WIGHT COMMITTEE, *convened at Smithfield on Monday the* 13*th of February*, 1775.

MR. John Sym acquainted the committeee that he had received by the ſhip Thomas, captain Robertſon, from Glaſgow, two packages, containing ſundry pieces of Iriſh linen, amounting, as per invoice, to one hundred and fifty ſix pounds fourteen ſhillings and one penny halfpenny ſterling, charges included, which goods he deſired might be diſpoſed of agreeable to the directions of the continental congreſs; and it appearing that they arrived in this colony before the firſt inſtant, it was

Reſolved, that the ſaid linens be ſold at the town of Smithfield, on the 21ſt inſtant, in lots, according to the numbers of the invoice, under the direction of John Scarſbrook Wills, Joſiah Parker, Arthur Smith, Thomas Peirce, and Goodrich Wilſon, gentlemen, or any three of them, and that the money ariſing from ſuch ſale be applied in conformity to the tenth reſolve of the continental congreſs.

The committee at the ſame time taking into conſideration the defenceleſs ſtate of this county, owing to a neglect of military diſcipline, and being alſo deſirous of contributing according to their abilities to the encouragement of uſeful arts and manufactures in this colony, came to the following reſolutions:

That it be earneſtly recommended by this committee, to the chief commanding officer of the militia in this county, to train and exerciſe the militia according to law.

That John Scarſbrook Wills, Joſiah Parker, Arthur Smith, Thomas Peirce, and Goodrich Wilſon, gentlemen, do purchaſe, as ſoon as may be had, one thouſand pounds of gunpowder, for the uſe of this county.

That a premium of twenty pounds be paid by this committee to the firſt perſon who ſhall make five thouſand pounds of gunpowder in this colony, on ſuch manufacturer's producing a proper certificate from the committee of the county in which ſuch gunpowder ſhall be made.

That a like premium of twenty pounds be paid by this committee to the firſt perſon who ſhall produce to them a proper certificate of his having made in this colony one thouſand pair of merchantable cotton or wool cards.

That the freeholders of this county have notice to attend at the courthouſe in Smithfield on the ſecond day of next month, to elect delegates to repreſent them in convention to be held at Richmond, on the twentieth of the ſaid month.

By order of the committee.

FRANCIS YOUNG, clerk.

A new SONG, to the tune of the PRUSSIAN HERO.

PRAISE, praiſe, the mighty he,
That governs land and ſea,
Who bleſs'd bold MURRAY's arms,
To make a people free;
Poſſeſs'd freedom's fire,
The ſon and hoary ſire,
Did bold defy their enemy,
With ſulphur, ſmoke, and fire.

Now war's deſtructive rod
Diffuſive ſpreads abroad
By Indians cruel arms,
Stain'd rapine, dread, and blood;
Relentleſs ſeize your plain,
Nor age or ſex reſtrain,
Their baſe intent for to invent
Fell torments, death, and pain.

The virtuous maidens view
The ſable ſavage crew,
Whoſe unrelenting nature
Ne'er felt ſoft pity's due,
Approach her tender age,
With rape their luſt to aſſwage;
Whilſt mothers eye their children die,
In blood and gore with rage.

But now the cloud's expell'd,
The ſun's no more withheld,
But with his glorious influence
Exhilirates each field;
And fires each grateful breaſt,
Whoſe country's now at reſt,
To bleſs the hour DUNMORE came o'er
To make a nation bleſs'd.

Since he's with victʼry crown'd,
His health with carols ſound
To officers and ſoldiers,
Whoſe valour craves renown;
And thoſe whoſe hearts are true,
Who cowardice ne'er knew,
But whilſt their veins free blood contains,
Sweet LIBERTY purſue.

May LOVE and FRIENDSHIP ſing,
Which ſmiling PEACE ſhall bring,
And BRITAIN with her COLONIES
Be reconcil'd again;
Then ſhall we boldly dare,
Deſpiſing *death* or *fear*,
Whilſt we prove true, with eaſe ſubdue
All foes who threaten war.

*An* EXTRACT *from a* PAMPHLET *entitled* AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE THE INTEREST AND GLORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SOME theoriſts make a propoſal to allow the Americans a repreſentation in the Britiſh parliament, in order to juſtify our taxation of them; but from the ſmall number of ſuch repreſentatives, which I have underſtood to be propoſed, and their being reſtricted from voting, as ſome would have them, in any but American queſtion, I ſhould fear that this propoſal proceeded from a ſenſe of ſhame, as not appearing to preſerve even the common forms of juſtice, rather than from a ſtrict and ſacred regard to juſtice itſelf; or on a ſuppoſition that this repreſentation ſhould be an adequate one, how would it be poſſible for the American repreſentatives to ſerve their conſtituents in a proper manner, could they, during every receſs of parliament, viſit their reſpective counties, as the members can in Great Britain? Could they, by a poſt letter, in a day or two, communicate to, or receive from, their conſtituents, all neceſſary intelligence? Or could they meet and conſult with them on all emergencies at a ſhort notice? Muſt they reſide a thouſand or fifteen hundred leagues from their eſtates and countinghouſes, in order to ſerve their country in parliament? Surely ſo weak a ſyſtem of government muſt have been the viſionary ſuggeſtion of a dream! But we may reſt aſſured that while the Americans are themſelves awake, they will never conſent to it. Will they truſt their property, their freedom, their deareſt rights, their every thing, in the hands of exiles, ſent half way to the Antipodes, in order to ſit in council for their government, ſent to reſide in a luxurious, extravagant country, immerſed in diſſipation and corruption, and expoſed to every temptation to betray them? Believe me they are not ſo ſenſeleſs. In the imagin

of these visionaries, the vast Atlantic is no more, I presume, than a mere ferry.

Those who have thought proper to indulge themselves in the way of declamation, tell us of the mighty things done for the Americans by the mother country, and make a great cry of their rebellion and ingratitude; nay, they are silly enough to urge these obligations as so many irrefragable reasons why the Americans are bound to obey the British parliament. On this foundation they build our right of sovereignty. But who ever heard of a suit prosecuted in any English court of justice for ingratitude? is a frugal son, out of his little competency, and to the prejudice of his own children, obliged, by any law of England, or of nature, to minister to the extravagancies of a proud, luxurious parent, and in what degree that parent shall direct? Do the obligations of friendship deprive the person obliged of his future freedom and independency? Doth not an attempt to enslave cancel in a moment every former obligation? These declaimers should keep in mind, that voluntary good offices are moral and religious, not civil or political obligations. We may safely admit the whole catalogue of them in their full force, without thereby affording parliament the most shadowy pretension to the right of sovereignty over the Americans. But, in justice to the character of that people, we must positively deny their existence; for they have been amply repaid in a profitable commerce to this country. Men must surely be lost to a sense of common decency, who would impose upon us, as truth, that the part which government hath ever taken, in settling and assisting the American colonies, was solely or primarily to benefit the settlers; whereby they have been laid under this vast load of obligation to the mother country, which nothing less than a surrender of their liberty can cancel. Every honest, unprejudiced man, who will reason, and not wrangle, must acknowledge that government's first object was, as indeed it always ought to be, to extend the commerce of this kingdom. This was the end; the countenance and assistance given to American settlers was only the means, and therefore could be no more than a secondary consideration. When the colonies were in danger of falling a prey to France, was it pure affection and generosity towards them, or jealousy of that ambitious power, which caused Great Britain to take up arms? Did not her own existence depend on the preservation of her American colonies? So that, though we do not mean to say affection, for her kindred had no share in moving her to draw her sword, yet, we presume, it will be admitted that her own safety, her own interest, her own honour, were the only motives that could have engaged her to proceed such lengths at that juncture; and this will the more evidently appear, when we consider, that according to her notions of her right to the sovereignty, she saw the protection of her colonies literally in the light of self defence, and the more heartily undertook it accordingly. Surely it must be a very bad title to dominion, which is built upon an error of her judgment, and a political selfishness. Had the Hanoverians, or Dutch, the Prussians, Portuguese, or Hungarians; had even the very French, with whom she fought, at that time stood in the place of her American colonies, she would, on the same principles, have been as lavish of her blood and treasure in their support as every one of them hath heretofore experienced; and yet our opponents in argument would not have maintained that services of this kind, done to any such state, would have entitled this kingdom to the same right of ruling and of taxing it as they contend for upon the same principle in the case of America. America, therefore, is not ungrateful; but is not rather Great Britain unwise, ambitious, and tyrannical? The obligations, in fact, were mutual, and as equivalent as the nature of things would admit; so that it would be a very nice, perhaps an impossible, but certainly an useless speculation, to decide which party hath been most benefited. The attempt is invidious, and he who makes it is no friend either to America or Great Britain.

Many definitions of government have been given us, and a multitude of arguments employed, in order to shew the well known necessity of one central, supreme power, being some where lodged in every empire, which shall be all-sufficient of itself to perform the whole of legislation, and consequently taxation, as an essential part of it. But this will make nothing for the claims of parliament to the sovereignty of America; on the reverse, it only points out more strongly the error which most people have fallen into in their notion of the British empire. They will have it that the British empire comprehends within it all his majesty's dominions in America, whereas the American governments, except that of Newfoundland, are independent nations, having within themselves the rights and actual powers of legislation, which cannot be taken from them, and lodged in the hands of British legislators, without a manifest wrong, and the subverting of so many free governments. Here we shall be told that our kings, in granting them their original charters and privileges, only exercised a prerogative which they derived from the constitution; wherefore the Americans are still dependent upon, and owe allegiance, not to the king alone, but to the state of Great Britain. But still I maintain that the inherent rights of mankind, and above all their freedom, are not to depend on casuistical niceties and logical distinctions (which, by the way, must be false, when they would disprove their rights) but are theirs independently of all the kings, all the governments in the universe. Kings and constitutions of government are the creatures, not the creators, of these rights. They are held immediately of God himself, who gave them. Had the original charters to the American settlers been granted on the express and sole condition of acknowledging the sovereignty of parliament, even all *that* would not have bettered our present title one jot; for freedom, notwithstanding all that sophistry may say to the contrary, cannot be alienated by any human creature, much less can he enslave his posterity; and therefore such a contract could only be binding so far and so long as freedom should not be infringed by it; but, with regard to a virtue in it, of depriving a future people, many nations, of their freedom, it would be null and void in its own nature to all intents and purposes, and it is a mockery to our common sense to plead it as an authority to this end.

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MR. PINKNEY,

BE so good as to let Mr. Henley know that all honest, candid, and good men, have been highly displeased at his ridiculous quibbling, and base attempts, to injure the character of so amiable and respectable a person as the treasurer; that his pieces are looked upon with the highest contempt, as abounding with sophistry, scurrility, and barefaced impudence, and as the effusions of spleen, disappointment, and rancorous revenge. Tell him to brag no more of the purity of his morals, since he has been charged in the public papers with *lying*, and has not dared to vindicate himself; and since his *good friend and coadjutor*, Mr. Gwatkin, has been heard to laugh at the account of his *Carolina expedition*, as "*wanting only dragons and enchanted castles to make it a perfect romance.*" Let him not boast of his learning, since his scholars have often ridiculed his ignorance of the languages, and since the above mentioned *friend*, shortly after his arrival here, represented him as a very superficial fellow, though he has since been bullied into his service, and has *chaunted* his praises. The treasurer is persecuted by this worthless impertinent only because he conscientiously voted against, and was happy enough to be the means of excluding him from one of the first parishes in this country.

Mr. Henley may be assured that it is not in his power to prejudice the treasurer in the opinion of the house of burgesses, which he maliciously endeavours to effect: They know his integrity and abilities, and they have felt the good effects of them in his office.

No one but a man lost to all sense of shame, and totally regardless of the truth, could call him an hypocrite. Mr. Henley himself knows him to be a person of the most unaffected piety, of the strictest veracity and honour, and most manly openness and candour, and, until his disappointment, it can be proved that this was his opinion.

INIMICUS MENDACI.

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Mr. PINKNEY,

YOU are requested to publish the enclosed this week by many of your respectable subscribers.

HERE is a person who has seen the Lord's prayer, the belief, the ten commandments, the 117th psalm, the *gloria patri*, and [illegible]'s own name, all wrote within the circumference of an [illegible] shilling, without abbreviations, and all perfectly legible to [illegible] eye.

He can write so small himself, that to the naked eye it shall appear as a black line, or dash of the pen; yet, with the assistance of a microscope, perfectly legible.

He heard a horse trot distinctly, at the distance of nine miles.

He remembers perfectly well what passed when but eighteen months old.

He, with twenty five men only, offered to quell the *regulators* in Carolina, for which purpose governor Tryon thought a large body of well disciplined troops, and a train of artillery, necessary.

He, in an expedition to Carolina, wandered three days in the woods, and slept soundly every night on an old tree, though surrounded by rattle-snakes, and amidst the howling of wolves, and growling of bears.

He once walked from York to Williamsburg, twelve miles, in one hour and twenty minutes.

He has tamed mad bulls, broke wild horses, and drubbed porters; in short, he can bellow like a bull, crow like a cock, and bray like an ass.

Methinks I hear some of your readers exclaim, who can this wonderful person be? Who, but the illustrious son of the princess of Berne! I. B.

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TO THE PRINTER.

*The* ELEGY *of a* BLACKBIRD, *on seeing a row of trees cut down.*

WHAT unrelenting hand from me has torn
The peaceful mansion I enjoy'd so long?
Where late I chearful hail'd the fatal morn,
Whose evening closes with my plaintive song.

A wand'rer now despoil'd of nature's boon,
And forc'd my envy'd harbour to forego;
My sweet retreat, my nightly solace gone,
Oh! where shall end a wretched mourner's woe!

What tho' the forest yield a friendly spray;
Yet I, 'midst tuneful throngs, must ceaseless mourn,
As thro' the glade resounds the murm'ring lay,
That bids the stranger to his haunt return.

No sad complaints are utter'd here, they cry,
Save darkling PHILOMEL's woe and labour'd moan,
Nor sorrow swells our notes; then clust'ring fly,
And leave me joyless to lament alone.

Ah! must I, then, ye feather'd tribes, complain
Alone? No brother nigh to bear a part?
No pitying warbler's sympathetic strain
To share the anguish of his fellow's heart?

Hard-hearted ye! yet more hard-hearted man!
Whom music could not soften to reprieve;
For him my carols with the dawn began,
Nor ended till I had no more to give.

Vain arts, alas! else I had seen you stand
Long time, my elms; nor had my joys been o'er;
But ah! ye droop'd beneath a ruffian hand;
Adieu, my elms, your songster's pride no more.

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TO THE PRINTER.

*I SEND you enclosed a short* POEM *for your paper. You may depend on its authenticity; for I myself transcribed it from the original, in* POPE's *hand-writing.*

TO MR. C. OF SAINT JAMES'S PLACE.

VERSES *by* POPE, *never before printed.*

FEW words are best; I wish you well.---
BETHEL, I'm told, will soon be here;
Some morning walks along the Mall,
And evening friends, will end the year.
If, in this interval, between
The falling leaf and coming frost,
You please to see, on Twit'nam green,
Your friend, your poet, and your host,
For three whole days you here may rest,
From office, business, news, and strife;
And (what most folks would think a jest)
Want nothing else except your wife.

---

WILLIAMSBURG.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of the county of King and Queen, assembled at the courthouse on Monday the 12th day of December, 1774, for the purpose of chusing a committee to see that the association is duly kept, agreeable to the resolutions of the continental congress, the following persons were elected, *viz.* Thomas Coleman, George Lyne, Gregory Baylor, Richard Tunstall jun. Robert Hill, Gregory Smith, Tunstall Banks, Anderson Scott, William Richards, William Todd, Henry Todd, John Bagby, George Brooke, Henry Lumpkin, Richard Tunstall, Benjamin Pendleton, John Collier, Thomas Row, Stephen Field, William Lyne, Joseph Temple, John Lyne, Richard Anderson, and Matthew Anderson, gentlemen.

And at a meeting of a majority of the said committee, on Monday the 9th of January, 1775, Richard Tunstall, esq; was unanimously elected chairman of the committee, and, in case of his absence, George Brooke, esq; was appointed to act for the time, and John Tunstall appointed clerk.

Ordered that the clerk of this committee transmit to the public printer a list of the committee chosen for the said county, to be advertised in the Virginia gazette. JOHN TUNSTALL, clerk.

As the following design, for the colours belonging to the BALTIMORE INDEPENDENT COMPANY, in Maryland, by the celebrated Mr. Peale, is much admired, we hope the insertion of it will not be disagreeable to our readers.——"LIBERTY trampling upon TYRANNY, and putting off SLAVERY, who is approaching with hasty strides, and taking hold of DEATH, which is represented by a SKELETON on the right hand side. Behind the figure of SLAVERY is a SEA. By the figure of LIBERTY is a column to denote STABILITY, and an extent of country. The motto, REPRESENTATION, OR NO TAXATION."

*** WE are sorry we cannot admit into our gazette the piece in answer to the North Briton, as the gentleman forgot to send his name with it, and as it is really too personal to be admitted without that necessary duty. The gentleman, it is hoped, will excuse us, especially when we inform him, that frequently, when we oblige a *few*, we are the cause of disobliging *hundreds*. The printer, however, is determined, never, legally, to depart from his motto, *open to all* PARTIES, *but influenced by* NONE.

*** THE several counties and corporations in this colony are requested to elect delegates to represent them in convention, who are desired to meet at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, on Monday the 20th of March next.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

*It would be taken kind if the gentlemen who act for the several inspections in this colony would be a little more circumspect in their orders for a supply of notes, &c. with respect to the county in which the inspection may be, and the particular quantity that may be wanted; some mistakes having lately been made, which were principally owing to the printer's not knowing the situation of a few distant warehouses.*

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BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented to us on the part and behalf of our colony of Virginia, that a currency of copper money within the same colony would be highly beneficial to our good subjects the inhabitants thereof for the more easy and convenient making of small payments; and whereas the treasurer of our said colony, being thereunto authorized by an act of our governor, council, and assembly of our said colony, passed in the tenth year of our reign, hath delivered to the master and worker of our mint in our tower of London, a sufficient quantity of fine copper, in bars, sealed, for the coinage of five tons of the pieces herein after mentioned, after making the just and usual allowances to the officers of our mint; and whereas our said master and worker of our mint hath, in pursuance of our warrant for that purpose issued, coined thereout five tons of pieces of copper coin, of such weight that sixty pieces thereof are equal to one pound weight averdupois, without erring either in excess or defect above one thirtieth part, and are of the value of two shillings and six pence, according to the currency of money in our said province of Virginia, and each piece is stamped on one side with our effigies, with the inscription 'GEORGIUS III REX,' and on the reverse with the Virginia arms with the St. George's cross, leaving out the escutcheon of crowns, except one crown at the top, as on the guinea, without crest, supporters, or motto, except the word 'VIRGINIA' round the arms, with the date of the year, which are now ready to be exported to our said colony of Virginia: We have therefore, with the advice of our privy council, thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do accordingly hereby ordain, declare, and command, that the said pieces of copper money, so coined, stamped, and impressed, as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful money of and in our said colony of Virginia, and of and within the districts and precincts of the same, and shall pass and be received therein after the rate following, that is to say, twenty four of the said pieces shall pass and be received for the sum of one shilling, according to the currency of our said province of Virginia, and at and after such rate shall be computed, accepted, and taken accordingly in all bargains, rates, payments, and other transactions of money. Provided always, and we do hereby further declare, that no person shall be obliged to take more than one shilling of such copper money in any one payment of any sum of money under twenty shillings, nor more than two shillings and six pence thereof in any one payment of a larger sum of money than twenty shillings.

GIVEN at our court, at St. James's, the sixteenth day of November, 1774, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 23, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late CLEMENTINA RIND are earnestly requested to make speedy payment, that the subscriber may be enabled to settle her affairs as soon as possible; and those who have demands against it are desired to make them known immediately. Mr. *Jacob Bruce*, of this city, is properly authorized to collect, and give receipts to any person indebted as above, having the books in his possession for that purpose.

JOHN PINKNEY, administrator.

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*Just come to hand, and to be sold at my store in* Williamsburg, *for cash only,*

A LARGE assortment of *Irish* LINENS, ladies black and other coloured silk quilted petticoats, ladies neat black calimanco pumps, white, figured, and striped lustrings, ladies and gentlemens silk, thread, and cotton stockings, mens grey thread, spun silk and worsted ditto, some pieces of beautiful coloured *Irish* muslins, fine buff coloured dimity, suitable for ladies riding dresses, with many other articles not enumerated. 2 C. RATHELL.

*N. B.* At the same place may be had a parcel of loaf sugar.

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FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing by estimation 400 acres; the land lies in *Dinwiddie* county, and is conveniently situated on the road for a tavern, &c. being about 24 miles from *Petersburg*, is convenient for church, courthouse, &c. &c. is well timbered, and very good (some part) for tobacco, and grain of all kinds. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in *Hampton*. WILLIAM JENNINGS.

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I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY FOR A SHORT TIME.
WILLIAM JENNINGS.

---

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY IN A FEW WEEKS.
WILLIAM KELL.

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SURRY, February 16, 1775.

PURSUANT to an order of the committee of this county, we the subscribers on this day sold sundry European goods, imported in the ship Thomas, since the first day of December, by Messrs. John Hay and company, Mr. William Calder of Cobham, and Messieurs Charles Briggs and company, of Southampton, agreeable to the tenth article of the continental association, for 138l. 11s. 9d. half penny *Virginia* currency, being the prime costs, with charges and exchange.

ALLEN COCKE, NICHOLAS FAULCON, jun. WILLIAM BROWNE, JOHN WATKINS, JOHN H. COCKE, CHARLES JUDKINS.

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STRAYED from Mr. *Robert P. Warring*'s in *Essex*, the 31st of *January*, 2 horses, one a dark bay, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose; the other a bright bay, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a star, hanging mane, a short switch tail, and branded on the near buttock L. G. Whoever brings the said horses to Mr. *Robert P. Warring* in *Essex*, to Mr. *Bernard Todd* in *King and Queen*, or to the subscriber in *Hanover*, shall receive 30s. reward.

1 * WILLIAM C. WINSTON.

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DINWIDDIE, *February* 13, 1775.

TAKEN from the subscriber's servant, by force, near *Petersburg*, the 2d of *August* last, a black horse, about 4 feet 9 inches high, paces naturally, and is an excellent draught horse, branded on the near shoulder and buttock N, with a stroke through it, and has an ugly hump on his back. Any person that will give such intelligence that I get him again shall receive 30s. reward, and on conviction of the thief 30s. more. DANIEL CLAIBORNE.

---

TAKEN up, on *Dan* river, in *Halifax* county, near *Boyd*'s ferry, a dark roan mare, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, branded with a dot on the off buttock, her near hind foot white, and is about 15 years old. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 4s. SAMUEL PERRIN.

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TAKEN up, at the plantation of Mr. *Wormely*, known by the name of *Pianketank*, in *Middlesex*, a bay horse colt, 3 years old the ensuing spring, 13 hands high, neither docked or branded, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, and has 3 white feet. Posted, and appraised to 4l. * BENJAMIN BRISTOW.

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IT is now become indispensably necessary that the claimants in the patent to Mr. *John Savage* and others, who were with colonel *Washington* at the battle of the *Meadows*, for 28,627 acres of land on the river *Ohio* and the *Sandy Creeks*, should come to a speedy division of the said land: They, and every of them, or their representatives, are therefore desired to attend at the confluence of the *Great Kanhawa*, on *Monday* the 8th day of *May* next, in order to proceed to a division. It will also be expected that the costs attending the original survey, be by each claimant then paid.

VAN SWERENGEN, R. RUTHERFORD, ISAAC LAREW, JAMES M'CORMACK.

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RUN away in *March* last a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, shews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much scarred on the back; his dress I cannot describe. He stole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with some waggoner, and agree to be sold in some of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and pass for a free man. Whoever will take up the said fellow in either of these places shall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reasonable charges paid. WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All masters of vessels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the said fellow on board.---BRUNSWICK.

## TO BE LET,

FOR A YEAR OR TWO, ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,

THE very valuable ORDINARY, STOREHOUSE, and FERRY, at BOYD's HOLE, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. JOHN BLAND, of LONDON. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives near the premiſes. 4

STAFFORD, *February* 1. ANDREW GRANT.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 25, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. *Matthew Tewill*, deceaſed, late of this city, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, as I am empowered to ſettle the affairs of the ſaid eſtate. WILLIAM PAGE.

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*To be* SOLD, *on* Monday *the 6th of* March *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr.* John Shermer, *deceaſed, in* James City *county, agreeable to his will,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in the ſaid county, containing 1114 acres, whereon are a very good dwelling and all other convenient houſes, a good orchard of *Hugh's Crab* apples, together with upwards of 50 valuable SLAVES, among which are ſeveral fine houſe ſervants and 2 carpenters; likewiſe all the ſtock of cattle, with 3 yoak of oxen, hogs, ſheep, and ſeveral fine horſes, a chariot, almoſt new, with harneſs for 4 horſes, a riding chair, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are many valuable beds, chairs, tables, deſks, and book caſes, with glaſs doors, and ſome valuable plate, a gold and ſilver watch, and a number of other things too tedious to mention. And on *Wedneſday* the 15th inſtant *(March)* if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, will be expoſed to ſale, all his land in *King William* county, one tract containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying about 6 miles from *Page's*, and near the Reverend Mr. *White's*, the other tract lying near the *Piping Tree*, containing 496 acres, known by the name of *Broad Neck*, as alſo upwards of 70 valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; the corn, fodder, and plantation utenſils, will be ſold, together with the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes. The ſale will be at the plantation near *Page's*, where Mr. *William Gary* is overſeer, and to continue till all are ſold. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers till the 1ſt day of *May*, 1776, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to THE EXECUTORS.

*N. B.* Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the land, by applying to the overſeers on the plantation, will be ſhewn the ſame.

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*For* SALE, *and may be entered on at* Chriſtmas,

THE valuable ORDINARY, and 200 acres of LAND belonging thereto, in *Louiſa* county, formerly known by the name of *Jouit's Ordinary*, it is ſituated on the main road, 8 miles below the courthouſe, a church and 2 mills within 2 miles, and is about 45 miles from *Fredericksburg*, *Hanover* town, and *Richmond*; the dwellinghouſe has 4 rooms, with fireplaces, below ſtairs, and 2 above, a kitchen, with a chimney in the middle, and 2 rooms, with a fireplace in each, a good barn, with a ſhed three parts round it, a very good ſpringhouſe, and all other convenient houſes that any perſon could poſſibly want or make uſe of; the land is exceeding good for grain, and ſome part for tobacco, it lays level and is clear from ſtone. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe ſhall have a great bargain, and may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. SACKVILLE KING.

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THE ſubſcriber, having lately removed to *Pittſylvania* county, purpoſes, as ſoon as the courts proceed to do buſineſs, to practiſe the law in the court of the ſaid county, and the adjacent county courts, *viz. Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*, and ſhall be much obliged to all gentlemen who ſhall think proper to favour him with their buſineſs, as they may depend on the utmoſt punctuality and induſtry on his part. He alſo performs the ſurveying buſineſs with the greateſt accuracy, being well verſed in the mathematical ſciences, and will ſurvey on moderate terms. Thoſe gentlemen who have large tracts of land up the country, and want the ſame laid off in ſmall diviſions for ſale, may depend upon having their orders complied with in the quickeſt manner that ſuch buſineſs will admit. The ſubſcriber was employed by the late ſpeaker's adminiſtrators to ſurvey all the inteſtate's lands, which conſiſted of many thouſand acres, which buſineſs he performed much to their ſatisfaction, and thoſe gentlemen, he dares believe, will undertake to recommend him to all thoſe who may want ſuch buſineſs done by their humble ſervant. 3 WILLIAM P. MARTIN.

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STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond* county, in *Mulberry Iſland Neck*, a middle ſized bright bay horſe, his brand, if any, is forgot, he has a mark in one of his ears, and is ſubject to a lameneſs in one of his hind feet; it is imagined he was ſtole by one *Edward Davis*, who is ſuſpected to have robbed a weaver in the ſame neighbourhood of three pieces of *Virginia* cloth; ſaid *Davis* is ſuppoſed to have made up the country, as he was met at *Paſbytanſey*, on a lame horſe, which anſwered the above deſcription, with *Virginia* cloth tied behind him, and offered to either ſwap or ſell the horſe. Any perſon adviſing me by letter, or otherwiſe, ſo that I get the horſe again, ſhall recieve 20s. reward, or double the ſum on conviction of the thief.

3 FRANCIS RANDALL.

TAKEN up, in *Mulberry Iſland Neck*, in *Richmond* county, a bay mare, 4 feet 5 inches and a half high, branded on the near buttock I B, her right hind foot white, has a ſnip on her noſe, and appears to be young. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

FRANCIS RANDALL.

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TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, 3 ſhoats, 1 black, with a ſtreak of white in her face, white feet, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a ſwallow fork in the left, the other two are white, marked with a crop and hole in the right ear, and a ſtaple fork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

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TAKEN up, near the head of *Appomattox* river, in *Buckingham*, a dark brindle ſteer, 3 or 4 years old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop in each ear, has white under his belly, flanks, neck, and in his forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 7s. 6d.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

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HANOVER town, *February* 2, 1775.

WHEREAS I had the misfortune to have my ſtudy burned on *Tueſday* night, and all the books and papers therein conſumed, except a few that were raked out of the aſhes yeſterday, ſome of which are ſo ſcorched and defaced that they are ſcarce legible, I therefore give my clients this early notice of it, that they may furniſh me with duplicates of the proteſts, copies of the accounts, and affidavits of the ſums due on the bonds, which they had lodged with me, and on receipt of them I will uſe my beſt endeavours to collect or ſecure their debts, and I flatter myſelf the debtors will not take advantage of my misfortune, but will readily give me their aid on this ſad occaſion. I ſhall be extremely obliged to the perſons who have received money from me, on account of others, or of the ſeveral eſtates for which I am concerned, or paid me money on account of thoſe eſtates, to ſend me certificates of the ſums paid, or received, for ſome years paſt, as my receipts and vouchers are chiefly deſtroyed, and this favour will ever be acknowledged by their moſt humble ſervant, 4 PETER LYONS.

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*To be* SOLD, *for ready money, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on the 6th day of* March *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, by the executors of captain* Newton Keene, *deceaſed, agreeable to his laſt will,*

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in the county of *Fairfax*, adjoining to the dwelling plantation of colonel *John Weſt*, containing better than 250 acres, which has been deſcribed in a former and late advertiſement in this gazette, for the ſale thereof, on the 16th day of *December* laſt. A deed will be executed to the purchaſer for the ſame, by the executors and heir at law of the ſaid *Newton Keene*, on the day of ſale. But as a part of the ſaid land is now under a crop of wheat, well incloſed, the purchaſer muſt pay five ſhillings a buſhel for the wheat ſown thereon, and the expence of putting the ſame in the ground, and may have immediate poſſeſſion delivered him by RICHARD LEE, DAVID BOYD, } executors.

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*For* SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 yerrs, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

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AUGUSTA county, *January* 17, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, about 3 years ago, employed a certain *Samuel M'Cheſney*, a trader, of this county, to purchaſe 277 acres of land, in *Borden's Land*, adjoining the land of *William Luſk*, deceaſed, the property of which was at that time in *Edward Tarr*, commonly known by the name of *Black Ned*, and to take the deeds in the name of him the ſaid *Samuel*, on his promiſe to re-convey the ſaid tract of land to the ſubſcriber at a future day; and, in conſequence of the ſaid agreement, the ſubſcriber ſoon afterwards paid him conſiderably more than half the purchaſe money, which the ſaid *M'Cheſney* had agreed to give for the land, although the ſaid *M'Cheſney* was not to pay the ſaid *Edward Tarr* but in yearly payments or gales, in 3 years from the date of the purchaſe; and further, the ſubſcriber, relying on the private truſt or agreement made between him and the ſaid *Samuel M'Cheſney*, proceeded to build a ſaw mill and griſt mill, both which are nearly ready to be raiſed, in which he was never interrupted by the ſaid *Samuel*, though he was privy to the ſame as living in the neighbourhood; but to the great ſurprize of the ſubſcriber, who lately applied to the ſaid *Samuel M'Cheſney* to re-convey the ſaid land, and preſented him with a ſet of deeds for that purpoſe, which he refuſed to ſign, without the ſubſcriber would be contented with one half of the tract, which he rejected, as the whole was purchaſed in truſt for him; he therefore forewarns all perſons from purchaſing or taking any conveyance of the ſaid tract, or any part of it, as he has now brought ſuit againſt the ſaid *Samuel M'Cheſney* to compel him to fulfil the truſt. 3 ALEXANDER STUART.

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NORTHUMBERLAND, *January* 25, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony in the ſpring, requeſts the favour of thoſe indebted to *Robert Gilmour* and company, whether for dealings with *Barbet Davis*, deceaſed, or himſelf, to ſettle their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, either by bond or otherwiſe, that no diſputes may ariſe in his abſence. Thoſe who have demands againſt him, on his private account, or for the company, are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted and paid. On his leaving the country, the debts will be in the hands of Mr. *John Croſſe* to collect, who will carry on buſineſs here on account of Meſſ. *Begle*, *Somerville*, and company.

3 ROBERT GILMOUR.

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*To be SOLD, on the 2d day of* March *next, on the plantation hereafter mentioned,*

A TRACT of land, containing 150 acres, adjoining the land of Mr. *John Crawley*, and lies within two miles of *Williamſburg*, on the main road leading to *Doncaſtle's*; alſo ſeveral likely Virginia born ſlaves, and the ſtocks of horſes, cattle, and hogs; likewiſe my houſhold and kitchen furniture. Eighteen months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 25 ſhillings, on giving bond and ſecurity. The bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. SAMUEL CRAWLEY.

N. B. I ſhould be glad if my creditors would attend the ſale, as I am deſirous of ſettling with every one before I leave the county, which I expect to do in a little time. S. C.

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TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, paces tolerably well, and branded on the near buttock X, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, a ſcar on the right ſide of her rump, a large bell on, and is judged to be very old. Appraiſed to 4l. JOHN NICHOLAS.

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TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a ſorrel horſe, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock >, his off ear ſlit, paces naturally, is about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has on a bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 15s.

ABRAHAM FORIS.

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TAKEN up, in *Amelia* county, a mare and colt: The mare is a dark bay, with a little white in her face, about ſix years old, four feet three inches high, and branded WD in a piece. The colt is a dark bay, about three months old. They are appraiſed to 7l. 10s. WILLIAM M. BOOKER.

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STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living near the *Raccoon Ford*, in *Orange* county, on the 14th of *December*, a large bay horſe, near 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, his left hind foot white as high as the footlock, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and has been uſed to draw in a carriage. Alſo a likely ſmall ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and long ſwitch tail, undocked, neither of them branded, and both were ſhod before. Any perſon who will deliver them to Mr. *Spencer Mattrom Ball*, in *Northumberland*, Mr. *Thomas Waring*, in *Eſſex*, or bring them to me, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, for each, beſides what the law allows. JAMES ROBB.

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THE SHERIFFS who are in arrear to his majeſty's revenue of QUITRENTS are deſired to ſettle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their reſpective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every ſheriff who fails to make due payment will be inſerted in the gazette.

RICHARD COREIN, D. R. G.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Suſſex* county, about the 18th of *February* laſt, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waiſtcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a ſhirt of blue ſtriped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the ſame, and an old hat. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall receive a reward of 10l. tf THOMAS HUSON.

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THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

*Ordered*, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the liſts of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Iſle of Wight*, *King and Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaſter*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middleſex*, *Northumberland*, *Princeſs Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaſter*, againſt the public.

G. WYTHE.

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YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

*For* SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond (with approved ſecurity) bearing intereſt from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

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NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

## FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cutaway, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ruſſel*, and *Maſſe*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

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## FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas John ſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. ( tf 1* )

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## FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantage ous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

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## FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is of this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL lately bult, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.